6 PAGE POCKET PROGRAMS READER PROGRAMS

Direction And Distance

By Peter Nesbitt

DESIGNED for use by amateur radio operators, Direction and Distance indicates true direction and distance in nautical miles, standard miles or kilometres. It will also give the return bearing and long path distances. The information used has been based on mathematical sections in the ARRLA Antenna Book.

Decimal degrees are used throughout as the program converts them to radians for all calculations (lines 180 to 220). Don't try to calculate close locations, or those due north, south, east or west of your location, as they show up as computer errors.

```
100 CLS: PRINT" ORRAT OIRGED DIRECTICH/DIST"
110 PRINT: PRINT
110 ABS-CALING*REH YOUR TOWN
130 ALS - CALIFORN FREE YOUR LOUNTITUD
150 INTOT TAKEN OF OITY/FORM* BB$
150 INTOT TAKEN OF OITY/FORM* BB$
170 ALFWERG, ABST - VC = B2
170 EL-SH(GIT)
200 A2-FHG(A2)
200 A2-FHG(A2)
200 A2-FHG(A2)
200 A2-FHG(A2)
200 A3-FHG(A2)
200
```

Changes for the MicroBee: Because the MicroBee has 64 characters per line and the Super 80 has only 32, more information can be shown on the screen.

```
IOO CLASFAIDE "Great circle Direction and Distance"

500 FBHUT ZAGC(3); "RADOW(#EAG(3); "tor; ZAD(24); "D. LAW; ZAD(34); "DI MACHON"; ZAD(34); "DI MACHON"; ZAD(34); "FBHUT ZAD(35); "TANDE CONTROL (1986); ZAD(35); "MACHON ZAD(35); ZAD(34); "TOR(107); ZAD(36); ZAD(3
```

In both programs, if you want the distance in statute miles, simply change the wording in the print-out lines and insert S1 and S2 in the line. Use is made of the INT function to limit the print width in the lines, and decimal-point accuracy isn't required in this program.

PRATTL

Mileage Master

By Peter Ford

HERE'S A WAY to find out where your petrol dollars go. The structure of Mileage Master is straightforward, as the various routines are separated by REMs.

Data input routine: The program asks how many entries and then, if no file has been loaded, it asks for a starting mileage. Each piece of data to be entered is then prompted, and the distance between fills is computed together with the average consumption. The date is entered as a floating-point variable, in an effort to keep the program simple. On completion of data entry, you are returned to the menu.

Print routine: The print routine displays a page of 12 lines of data at a time, eventually returning to the menu.

Data save and load routines: These are similar to those recommended by the handbook, with the addition of a couple of spacing loops in the save routine; this might help those users who have tape-recorder problems. On completion of these routines, you're returned to the menu.

I've avoided adding a lengthy edit routine, so beware, don't try entering too much data at once. The best method is to enter four or five lines before saving the file — that way, if you make a blue, you can do a re-run and load the last file saved.

Pontoon

By Jim Hendrickson

PONTOON is a modification of a program which appeared in *Your Computer's* August 1982 edition for the Sinclair. Apart from changing the program to suit the MicroBee, I have added on-screen instructions and sound-effects.

To run the program, the computer should be in the upper-case mode, and then RUN and ENTER should be typed. There is no need to use the ENTER key to make entries once the program is running because it uses the KEY\$ function, which allows an "interactive" keyboard.

To be dealt a card, press Y; this is continued until you are happy with your hand. Then press the N key, and the computer will draw its own hand, with the final result and cumulative score displayed.

```
COLID REF

COLID REF

COLID REF

COLID REF

D. 10

J. H. HENDERS LEVEL SON TO DO N ///

COLID REF

COLID REF

COLID REF

D. 10

COLID REF

D. 10

COLID REF

COLID RE
```

```
00590 BOTO 560

00590 BOTO 560

00600 AFIRT (MD013)...1

00710 CLEARCY (MD013)...1

00710 CLEARCY (MD013)...1

00710 CLEARCY (MD013)...1

00710 AFIRT (MD013)...1

00710 AF
                                                                                           01300 MTH. ""177,
01320 MTH. "
### PASTED YOU MIN

***CO 1700

***CO 1700
```

Difficulty

By M. Alexander

MY PROGRAM Difficulty simulates a drive the wrong way down a one-way street. Lines 110 to 140 are used to form the characters for the cars and the explosions, while line 160 makes use of memory location 258 to check if the car needs to be moved.

This location usually contains 255 until a key is pressed, when it changes to a number representing the pressed key (not ASCII).

Using this method gives smoother control of the car, though some users might like to change this line to:

```
00160 A1$= KEY:IF A1$= "A"
THEN LET P= P-1 ELSE IF A1$= ""
THEN LET P= P+1
```

Line 180 draws the road, while line 240 checks for a key press on the Y key after the prompt. Line 250 creates the explosion if a car is hit. The variables used are:

D1 = Difficulty (number of other cars).

P = Car position.

R = Road position.

K1 = Distance travelled.

J = Number of cars hit.

When the program is run, the car appears at mid-screen. A press on the A key moves it to the left and the key moves it to the right. The game continues until 10 cars have been hit, whereupon it displays the distance travelled.

APPLE

Ullo Revisited

Bv Derek Au

THIS GREETING program is a modified version of Apple Ullo, featured in the July 1981 issue of *Your Computer*. A new RENAME command is incorporated, along with error messages with options.

```
10 TEXT: HOME:DS = CHRS (4): PRINT
DS"CATALOG" BE PEEK (37) - 2: IF
B > 22 THEN B = 22
20 T = 0:CH = 4: FOR CV = 0 TO 23: GOSUB 170: IF C
< > 160 THEN POKE P - 1,219: POKE P,T + 193:
POKE P + 1,221:T = T + 1:S = CV
30 NEXT CV: VTAB 24:AS = "TYPE LETTER TO FUN, OR
LOAD=1 LOCK=2 UNLOCK=3 DELETE-4 RENAME=5
EXIT=6..."
40 BS = "RUN": HTAB 1: PRINT LEFTS (AS,39);:AS =
MIDS (AS,2) + LEFTS (AS,1):K = PEEK (- 16384):
IF K < 128 THEN FOR K = 1 TO 75: NEXT K:K =
FRE (0): GOTO 40
6 HTAB 1: CALL - 868: IF K = 6 THEN END
70 PRINT "PRESS 'LETTER' YOU WISH TO ":: IF K = 1
THEN BS = "LOAD"
86 IF K = 2 THEN BS = "DELETE": FLASH: ONERR
GOTO 200
110 IF K = 3 THEN BS = "DELETE": FLASH: ONERR
GOTO 201
120 PRINT "BS: CALL - 198: NORMAL: GET KS:K =
ASC (KS) - 48
140 CH = 1:CV = S - T + K - 16: GOSUB 170: IF C =
141 AND (BS = "RUN" OR BS = "LOAD") THEN BS = "B"
150 POR CH = 6 TO 39: GOSUB 170:BS = BS + CHRS
(C): NEXT CH: IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "RENAME" THEN 190
160 VTAB PEEK (37) + 1: HTAB 1: CALL - 868: TRINT
BS: PRINT BS; SCALL - 198: "COAD")
170 C1 INT (CV / 8):C2 = CV - C1 * S:P = 1024 +
128 * C2 + 40 * C1 + CH:C = PEEK (P): RETURN
DS;BS: COTO 10
171 C1 INTU (TW F AB 1: CALL - 868: TRINT
DS;BS: COTO 10
172 FRE RE PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
174 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
175 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
176 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
177 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
178 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
179 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
170 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
171 FR = PEEK (222): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
172 FR = PEEK (227): IF LEFTS (BS,6) = "DELETE"
THEN 236
179 FR = PEEK (277): HAND: CONTINUE OR (A) BORT?", NS: IF NS = "C"
THEN PRINT DS; "UNLOCK"; MIDS (BS,7): PRINT DS;BS; COTO 10
170 HTAB: VTAB 23: RIPUT "FILE
LOCKED: (C) ONTINUE OR (A) BORT?", NS: IF NS = "C"
THEN PRINT DS; "UNLOCK"; MIDS (BS,7): PRINT DS;BS;
COTO 10
240 GRR =
```

Tower Of Hanoi

By M.J. Smith

THE TOWER of Hanoi is a puzzle made up of six blocks forming a tower positioned on one of three sites. The task is to transfer the whole tower from one position to another, block by block. The puzzle has six blocks (63 moves), and the program will tell you if you have made any illegal moves or finished.

APPLE

```
10020 UTBE 141 HTGE 141 FRINT "BY N. J. SHITH"
10030 GOULD COOLD
10030 COOLD
10030 COOLD
10030 COOLD
10030 COOLD
10030 FRINT "THERE ARE SIX BLOCKS, ALL OF DIFFERENT SIZES, THE PUZZLE ST
ARTS OFF HITH THE ELLOSS REFRANCED IN A TOLEY
10040 FRINT "HE ELLOSS REFRANCED IN A TOLEY
10040 FRINT "HE FRINT "NO HERE IS POST TO ONE OF THREE SITES, YOU M
10040 FRINT "FRINT "NO HOME IS POST TO ONE BLOCK AT ATTHE, AND YOU MAN
101 MOVE ONE THAT IS LYTHN UNDER HANDHES
10040 FRINT "FRINT "NO THE CAM YOU MOVE BLOCK ONTO A BLOCK OF SHA
10040 FRINT "FRINT "NO THE CAM YOU MOVE BLOCK ONTO A BLOCK OF SHA
10040 FRINT "THE FRINT "NO HAVE BLOCK THAT IS ONE SIZE SHALLER"
10110 FRINT "THE BLOCK YOU ARE CURRENTLY USING HILL GE ORGANGE. TO CHANGE
10115 FRINT "SEV I WILL SELECT A BLOCK THAT IS ONE SIZE SHALLER"
10115 FRINT "SEV I WILL SELECT A BLOCK THAT IS ONE SIZE SHALLER"
10115 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
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10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS ONE OF THE MARGING"
10120 FRINT "TO MYNE B BLOCK PRESS
```

Machine Code For BASIC

By Derek Au

THIS PROGRAM decompiles a machinecode file into an Applesoft program consisting of POKEs and line numbers. This is useful for having machine-language sub-routines ready poked into memory from BASIC.

Ullo Again...

By S. Zanker

WITH THIS program, you will know how much random-access memory (RAM) your computer contains, and which slots have disk cards, without having to open the cover.

You will also know how much memory is available to an Applesoft BASIC program, and where that program will be located, and the number of buffers available for disk files (current value of MAXFILES).

The program variables contain this information:

mation:

DAY\$ = Date of creation (you supply)

TI\$ = Disk title (you supply)

MEM = Highest RAM address + 1

TY = Type of disk (SLAVE/MASTER)

TY\$ = Type of disk ('SLAVE'/'MASTER')

HI = Current value of HIMEM

PR = Pointer to start of basic program

FR = Free memory for basic program VOL = Volume number of disk

MF = Current value of MAXFILES SP\$ = Five spaces for editing

Line 20 gives you the option of recording the date the disk was initialised. Line 30 enables you to give the disk a title. There is a 40-character limit.

Line 50 disables the INIT command, preventing loss of non-write-protected disks.

Line 60 displays the amount of RAM measured in 1024 bytes.

Lines 70 and 80 display the type of disk last booted (SLAVE/MASTER), and the creation date.

Line 90 prints an inverse bar on the screen. Lines 110 to 130 give a formatted display of the variables concerning BASIC program memory.

Lines 140 and 150 poke and execute the machine-language routine which looks for disk cards.

Another inverse line is printed at line 160. The screen is now divided into three sections: the top section deals with system data, the middle section with free memory and the lower section with disk information, which is displayed by lines 170 and 180.

Line 190 asks if you want a CATALOG. Your response will default to yes.

Line 200 issues the command, if you want a second greeting program, replace the statement with PRINT CHR\$(4) RUN filename.

Line 210 rings a bell and wipes the program from memory, ready for use.

The program can be run on any size system. You'll be surprised how much RAM you have remaining after zero page, the input buffer, screen memory and DOS have all had their share.

```
10 REM GREETING PROGRAM
20 DAYS = "01JUL82"
30 TITLES = "<> SUPPLY YOUR TITLE HERE <>"
40 MEM = ( PEEK (978) + 35) * 256:TY = ( PEEK (978) + 25) * 256:TY = ( PEEK (978) + 25) * 256:TY = ( PEEK (978) + 25) * 256:TY = ( PEEK (978) + 256 * 254:TT = ( 41 - LEN (TIS)) / 2:TT = TT + (TT < 1)
50 POKE MEM - 6833,96
60 TEXT : HOME : NORMAL : PRINT TAB( 14);"APPLE | [ + ",MEM / 1024;"K"
70 PRINT " DOS 3.3"; TAB( 30);:TYS = "MASTER": IF PEEK (TY) < > 54 THEN TYS = "SLAVE ": FLAS! 80 PRINT TOSK";: NORMAL : PRINT TAB( 13);"CREATED ";DAYS
90 PRINT TYS;" DISK";: NORMAL : PRINT TAB( 13);"CREATED ";DAYS
91 PRINT TINVERSE : PRINT TAB( 40);" ": NORMAL 1060 HI = PEEK (115) + PEEK (116) * 256:PR = HI - PR + 1:VOL = PEEK (MEM - 2698):MF = PEEK (MEM - 5545):SPS = "
110 PRINT "HIMEM = "; RIGHTS (SPS + STRS (PR),5); TAB( 28);"MAXFILES = ";MF: PRINT TAB( 10);" ----"
130 PRINT "FROGRAM = "; RIGHTS (SPS + STRS (PR),5); TAB( 28);"MAXFILES = ";MF: PRINT TAB( 10);" ----"
131 PRINT "FRE MEM = "; RIGHTS (SPS + STRS (FR),5);" ("; INT (FR / 1024);"K)": PRINT TAB( 10); "----"
132 PRINT "DATA 162,01,692,00,134,61,337,71607,1987; 165,7,201,192,240,24,177,6,217,1,251,200,239, 136,136,16,245,165,7,233,192,32,227,253,32, 72,249,76,8,3,96
150 PRINT TAB( 13)*DISK VOLUME * ";VOL: PRINT 160 INVERSE : PRINT TAB( 40);" ": NORMAL 170 PRINT TAB( TT);TIS: PRINT : PRINT 190 PRINT TAB( TT);TIS: PRINT : PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TAB( 70,747ALOG "IN [ N] ? | Y| "; HTAB PEEK (36) - 1: POKE 49168,0: GET ANS: PRINT ANS (4) "CATALOG "IN "THEN PRINT CHRS (4)" "CATALOG "IN "CATALOG" 100 CALL - 198: NEW
```

Epson Connections

By John Marquet

I HAVE an Apple II fitted out as a Pascal program development tool. The system has 48 kilobytes of memory, two disks, a 20-line by 80-character monitor and an Epson MS80F/T printer. Using this system, I have developed a program for printing one or more copies of a UCSD Pascal text file on an Epson printer, with an optional character density or size.

The UCSD Pascal text editor can handle and format simple correspondence as well as sourcing programs. When the dense-print ontion is selected on the printer, a double-s is given on each character, and the matrix print becomes clearer.

The program uses some of the features of the UCSD Pascal – for example, the file-naming conventions.

Hackatext

By Derek Au

HACKATEXT is a program which creates sequential files but allows you to input commas and colons which the MAKE TEXT program supplied on the System Master disk cannot – for example, BSAVE PROGRAM,A\$4000,L8192,S6,V100,D2.

10	REM MAKE TEXT
	HOME
30	HTAB 10: PRINT "TEXT-FILE CREATOR#1"
40	HTAB 5: VTAB 7
50	PRINT " (M) AKE TEXT
	PRINT " (C) ATALOG
	PRINT " (E)XIT "
60	PRINT " WHICH?";: GET B\$
70	IF B\$ = "M" THEN 110
80	IF B\$ = "C" THEN PRINT : INPUT "PRESS
	'RETURN' TO CATALOG"; NS: PRINT CHR\$ (4)"CATAL
	INPUT "";N\$: GOTO 20
90	IF B\$ = "E" THEN HOME : PRINT "BYE!!": END
100	
110	
	ESCAPE (CTRL:R>ETURN"
120	A = 8192
130	GET W\$: PRINT W\$;
140	IF W\$ = CHR\$ (6) THEN 180
	IF W\$ = CHR\$ (18) THEN A = 8192: GOTO 20
	POKE A, ASC $(W\$):A = A + 1$
170	
	INPUT "FINISHED?:->";N\$
	IF LEFT\$ (N\$,1) = "Y" THEN 210
	GOTO 130
	INPUT "FILENAME?:->";FILE\$
220	
	IF M\$ = "B" THEN 320
	IF M\$ = "T" THEN 250
	PRINT CHR\$ (7): VTAB PEEK (37): GOTO 220
	RINT CHR\$ (4) "OPEN"; FILE\$
2 270	PRINT CHRS (4)"WRITE"; FILES FOR WR = 8192 TO A
	PRINT CHR\$ (PEEK (WR));
	NEXT
	PRINT : PRINT CHR\$ (4)"CLOSE"; FILE\$
	GOTO 20
	PRINT CHR\$ (4)"BSAVE";FILE\$;",A8192,L";
330	A - 8192 GOTO 20
330	G010 20

Siren

By Robert Chalmers

HAVE YOU ever needed a short program that will sound an alarm for you at a pre-determined point in a main program?

Siren is a little machine-language program that will do just that. It is listed by code, hex and decimal, with a short demonstration program to show its use from within a larger framework. The starting address is 804 (dec), usually free for machine-code work.

18 FOR ! = 884 TO 819
28 FRAD A
39 FORE !,A
48 NEXT I
50 DATA 160,0,169,106,153,208,7,32,58,255,200,192,40,208,243,96

To instigate this program from BASIC, use this method:

LDY 09
LDA CAD Y MITH 0
LDA CAD
STASSTID, Y
STORE ACCUMULATION AT SOTION + CONTENTS OF Y,
(SOTTOM LINE OF SCHEEN),
JUNP TO SUBSCUTING IN MONITOR THAT RINGS OR
BELL
MY
CMY 528
CMY 528
LDA CH MANUEL N Y TO 528 (46 DBC)
BINE F3
SEALCH BOYN L3 STEPS IF Y IS MOT EQUAL TO
528 (49)
RTS RETUIN TO MAIN PROCRAW

To demonstrate this in use, add the following:

60 PRINT "ENTER FIVE NUMBERS." 70 N=0:INPUT "INUPT A MUMBER.";B 90 LET N=N+1 90 PRINT B:IF N=5 THEN CALL 804 100 COTO 70

Merry Christmas

By Derek Au

THIS PROGRAM plays the traditional "We Wish You A Merry Christmas" tune. Just some short programming fun! The program POKES some sound routines which can be used in your own programs. Just: POKE 768,(pitch 1-255): POKE 769,(duration 1-255): CALL 770.

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TANDY TRS80, SYSTEM 80

Artist

By Tony Hinde

ARTIST is a program that stemmed from a simple desire to please my five-year-old neighbour. To draw anything on the screen, you use the four arrow keys. To get a diagonal line, you must press the appropriate two keys – for example, up and left will draw a line toward the top left-hand corner of the screen. CLEAR will clear the screen.

If you don't own a GP-80, simply delete line 135 and from the remark line onward. Once you're satisfied with your drawing, press the space bar and it will print a 4.4 cm by 3.8 mm copy on to the printer.

You can add functions to the program, like one to save the screen data to tape for later use.

```
18 CLS:
28 CLERROW
29 CLERROW
30 DEFINITA-2
31 X=63:V=23
40 PPEEK(13359):SET(X,Y):RESET(X,Y):IFP=0THEN40
45 SET(X,Y)
50 IFP=6THENY=Y-1
50 IFP=6THENY=Y-1
60 IFP=1THENY=Y-1
70 IFP=3THENX=X-1
80 IFP=2THENX=X-1
80 IFP=2THENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
111 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFP=4STHENX=X-1
110 IFY=4STHENX=X-1
1
```

(Model 3 with printer):

Check Your Cheques

By R.C. Heslewood

THIS PROGRAM will store and access cheque records as a complete listing or, if hard copy is required, will output them to a line printer. Though it was written for cheque records, it can be used for cash or other types of transactions.

The program will run on a machine with 16 kilobytes of RAM, and handle up to 250 entries and 20 categories. Those who have larger memory capacities can increase the values of the variables on line 30: N = number of entries and C = number of categories. The

CLEAR statement on line 10 will need increasing for more string space.

Suggested changes are:

32 kilobytes RAM for 650 entries and 30 categories:

Line 10 CLS:CLEAR 14500

Line 30 C = 30:N = 650:S = 200:SC = 50

48 kilobytes RAM for 1100 entries and 50 categories:

Line 10 CLS:CLEAR 24500

Line 30 C = 50:N = 1100:S = 200:SC = 50

The other variables on line 30 may also be of interest: S = Initial scrolling speed; SC = Amount of change to scrolling speed with each press of the S or F keys.

The S and F keys are used to decrease and increase the scrolling speed while the information is being listed. The display can also be temporarily stopped and re-started again.

Of interest to anyone wishing to convert to another type of computer is the POKE 16916,3 statement – the scroll protects the top three lines during listing. POKE 16916,0 cancels the scroll protect. These statements will probably have their equivalent for other machines.

The program will, in its present form, run on machines with or without line printers. However, anyone not having a printer could delete the printer references without making major changes to the program.

```
IPISCULE:15=55
FORO-ITOSINEXTO:RETURN
PRINT:PRINT*PRESS ANY KEY TO RETURN MEMU.*IGOTO242
                            DE TI-BOCCEPRINTEIP-CHE DU EL 
PRINTIPS CONTINUE CUD FILE.

SE PRINTIPS LIST ALL.

SE PRINTIPS LIST ALL.

PRINTIPS LIST WANTH.

PRINTIPS LIST WANTH.

PRINTIPS LIST WANTH.

PRINTIPS LIST WANTH.

PRINTIPS CONCECTIONS.

PRINTIPS CON
                                                  . ORDER CS 
ORDER STATE 
                                     4 17=1-144C1)
8 MEXTI
2 PRINTI PRINTUBINGTT4 (TT+1FP4="P"THENLPRINT+LPRINTUBINGTT4 (TT+LPRINT+LPRINT+L
                                                  609UB388 | POKE16916 , 8 | GOTO1838
                                                  .
INPUT"ENTER MONTH FOR FILE BEARCH (*.g. 87/82)" 1HS
GOBUB2881CL8:PRINTHS:PRINT
                                           DeVITORIE MONTE FOR THAN THE SECOND CONTROL OF THE SECOND CONTROL 
                                               NEXT1
PRINT (PRINTUGINGT) $\forall (IPPS="P") HEM PRINT (IPRINT (ISINS (IS (II) (IPRINT) (IPRINT))
                                               GOGUB3881P0KE16916,8160101838
                                                                                                                             LIST BY CATEGORY
      4802 FORI=11001JV(1)=
4803 E-1
4804 FORI=110N
4806 IFP#(1)="*THEN4820
4808 FORI=110E
4818 IFJ#(J)=T#(I)THEN4818
```

4812	MEXTJ
4014	PRINTE, T#(1):J#(E)=T#(1):E=E+1
4814	608UB256
4618	NEXTIPRINT
4626	INPUT'ENTER NUMBER OF CATEGORY FOR BEARCH' (TITS=JS(T)
	CL 81 GOSUN 2001 CL 8
4034	PRINTIAB(24)*LIST FOR 'ITSIPRINTIPOKE16916.3
40.73	IFPO-"P"THEM PRINTTAB(32)"(IST FOR "ITOILPRINTILPRINTGSOILPRINT
4033	PRINTHIS
+0+0	FORI-ITON
4626	FORESTON
+852	IFP6(1)=""THEN4892
4868	IFT#<>>T#CI)THEN4898
4878	PRINTUSINGF101P8(1),C(1),D(1),M8(1)
4075	IFPe-P'THENL PRINTUSINGGAS(PS(1), C(1), D(1), MS(1)
4884	G08UB258
4065	TT=TT+D(1)
4898	NEXTI
4892	PRINT:PRINTUBINGTT&:TT:IFP4-*P"THENLPRINT:LPRINTUBINGTT&:TT:LPRINT:LPRINT:L
PRINT	
4100	POWE 16916, B: GOBUR388: GOTO: 8:38
4999	,
2000	DATA ENTRY
5001	
3616	7-1
2010	FORI=2TON
3625	IFZ>NTHEN6848
3623	PS(1)="SIPRINT"ENTER PAYEE NAME - "LITEY () BTHENPRINT"OR JUST (ENTER) FOR RE
24.30	PR(1) TIPE CONTENT TIPE CONTENT ON DOBY CENTERS FOR ME
TURN	TO MENU"
2632	PRINT "MAX & CHAR) (! IMPUTPS() IFPS() = "THENDS98ELSEPS() =L
	Ps(1),6)
3848	INPUT OFFICE MARRET
3848	INPUT DATE (e.m. 11/11/82) 1H6(1)
3070	INPUT DATE (+, p. 11/11/82)*(186(1) INPUT CATEGORY (MAX 5 (MAR)*(186(1))(18(1)=LEFT8(T8(1),5)
5075	IFY=8THENRETURN
2000	PRINTINEXTI
3000	PRINTIGOTO1838
3999	PARTITION IN THE PARTIT
2444	CONTINUE OLD FILE
6000	CONTINUE OLD FILE
6918	FORZ=1TON
6020	IFP8(Z)=""THEN5828
	HEXTZ
	CLS:PRINT#532, *0 U T O F S T O R A 6 E*:FOR1=:T01888:NEXT:60T01838
0999	•
7906	LOAD DATA *
7961	•
7010	PRINTI
7010	. PRINT:PRIN
7818 INT II	PRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTAB(14)*PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O
7818 INT II N CAI	PRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIAB(14)*PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O
7818 INT II N CAI 7828	PRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIAB(14)*PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SBETTE.* PRINTS-[,* 'IRS-INKEYS:[FRS-"THEN7828
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838	PRINTIPPINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIAE(14)************************************
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838 7848	PRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIAL(14)*PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SECTIE. "
7818 INT11 N CAI 7828 7838 7848 7858	PRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTIPRINTALIA)PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SECTE. 'PRINTS-1.' 'IRR-JING'S'SI[FRO-'THEN7828' C.S. PRINTS-1.' 'IRR-JING'S'SI[FRO-'THEN7828' C.S. PRINTS-1.' 'RR-JING'S' OCEQUE RECORDS' IMPUTE-1.481[FRO'C'OCEQUE RECORDS THEN7848 C.S. PRINTIN'CADUNE DATA ROCK : '' INNVTS-1.'
7818 1NT11 N CAI 7828 7838 7848 7858 7868	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TRACKS **
7818 INT II N CAI 7826 7838 7848 7858 7868 7868	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (A) PRESS (ENTER) THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O SETTE
7818 INT II N CAI 7826 7838 7848 7858 7868 7868	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (A) PRESS (ENTER) THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O SETTE
7618 INTH N CAI 7626 7636 7648 7656 7663 7663	PRINTERINTERINTERINTALIA()PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SERTE PRINTEL,'TRE-10EYS1/FR-*TENTRESS (CLIFFISH) SERVICE SERVICES (CLIFFISH) SERVICES (CLIFFISH
7618 INTH N CAI 7626 7636 7648 7656 7663 7663	PRINTERINTERINTERINTALIA()PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SERTE PRINTEL,'TRE-10EYS1/FR-*TENTRESS (CLIFFISH) SERVICE SERVICES (CLIFFISH) SERVICES (CLIFFISH
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838 7848 7858 7865 7865 7878), Ts- (1-2-27808	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (A) PRESS (ENTER) THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O SETTE
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838 7848 7858 7865 7865 7878), Te (1-2 7868 1838	PRINTERINTERINTERINTALIA()PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SERTE PRINTEL,'TRE-10EYS1/FR-*TENTRESS (CLIFFISH) SERVICE SERVICES (CLIFFISH) SERVICES (CLIFFISH
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838 7858 7858 7868 7868 7878), Tsi (1-2 7808 1838 7999	### INTERPRETEDENT ### INTERPRET
7818 INT II N CAI 7828 7838 7858 7858 7868 7868 7878), Tsi (1-2 7808 1838 7999	PRINTERINTERINTERINTALIA()PRESS (ENTER) THEN 'PLAY' BUTTON O SERTE PRINTEL,'TRE-10EYS1/FR-*TENTRESS (CLIFFISH) SERVICE SERVICES (CLIFFISH) SERVICES (CLIFFISH
7818 INTII N CAI 7828 7838 7848 7858 7868 7868 7869 11-2 7869 1838 7999 8880 8880	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL(14) PRESS CRITER THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O SETTE PRINT PRINT PRINT THEN TOO GLEFFRINT SEARCHISE FOR OPERAGE RECORDS
7618 INTII N CAR 7626 7636 7646 7655 7678 1612 7699 9618 9618	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL(14) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETT
7618 INTII N CAI 7628 7838 7848 7858 7858 7858 7858 1838 7978 1838 7999 8880 8880 8881 8818	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14) PRESS. CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O DEST
7618 INTII N CAI 7628 7838 7848 7858 7858 7858 7858 1838 7978 1838 7999 8880 8880 8881 8818	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14) PRESS. CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O DEST
7618 INTII N CAI 7626 7636 7656 7656 7678), Ti- (12 7696 1636 7699 9601 9616 9618 9618	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL(14) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTE. BETT. CLE PRINT SEARCHES PRINT PRINT THENDROBE CLE PRINT SEARCHES PRINT PRIN
7618 INTII N CAI 7626 7638 7656 7656 7678 11-2 7663 7979 8060 9018 8026 9038 PRIN	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT AL (14) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINT PR
7618 INTII N CAIA 7626 7838 7645 7858 7865 7865 7865 9866 9861 838 7696 9861 8626 9838 PRIN (I MARKET CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14) PRESS (RNTER) THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O SETTE
7618 INTII N CAL 7626 7638 7656 7656 7657 (1-2 7665 7678 1638 7999 8601 8618 8628 9638 PRIN (I	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14) PRESS (RATED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE PRINT P
7618 INTII IN CAIA 7826 7836 7848 7858 7858 7858 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 1838 7878 787	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT ALL (14) PRESS (RATED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINT P
7618 INTIII N CAIA 7828 7838 7848 7858 7858 7859 1859 9879 9888 PRIVI 8648 9879 9879	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY BUTTON O SETTE
7618 1NT1N CAI 7628 7638 7648 7648 7648 7648 7648 7648 7648 764	PRINTERPRINTERPRINTALIA (A) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE PRINTERPRINTALIA (A) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE PRINTERPRINTER CLIPPRINTERPRIN
7618 INTIII N CAI 7626 7838 7848 7848 7848 7868 7868 7869 9018 9018 9018 9018 9018 9018 9018 901	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT ALL (14) PRESS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINT P
7618 1NT1N CAI 7628 7638 7658 7658 7658 7658 7678 1, Te 7659 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 10	**************************************
7618 1NT CAI 7628 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 763	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14)
7618 1NT CAI 7628 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 763	PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT PRINT TALL (14)
7618 1NT IAI 7628 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 763	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS (1) - PRINTERS (1)
7618 1NT CAI 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618	***PRINTED THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED T
7618 1NT CAI 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618	***PRINTED THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED T
7618 1NT11N CAM 7828 7838 7848 7858 7865 7865 7865 7866 7866 7868 11969 9899 9899 9899 9818 9818 9818	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITERS (1)
7618 7618 7618 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 7638 763	***PRINTED THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED TO THE PRINTED T
7618 1NTIIN CAMPA 7828 7838 7848 7858 7858 7865 7865 7865 7878 1,114 2,118 8018 8018 8018 8018 8018 8018 8018	PRINTER PRINTER PRINTER (1.14) - PROBE CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE PRINTER PRINTER (1.14) - PROBE CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE PRINTER PR
7618 1NT11N CAL 1NT11N CAL 7626 7836 7658 7658 7658 7658 7678) TH (1-2 7698) 1088 7697 8608 8618 8618 8618 8618 8618 8618 8618	PRINTER PRINTER PRINTER PRINTER (1.4) - PROSE CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTER PRIN
7618 1NTIN CAL 1NTIN CAL 1NTIN CAL 1826 7838 7858 7858 7858 7858 7858 7858 7858	######################################
7618 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITER (1.14) PROBE CRITER THEN THEN OBJECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THE OBJECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THE OBJECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THEN OBJECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THE OBJECT (1.14) PROBECT (1.14) PROBECT (1.14) PROBECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THE OBJECT (1.14) PROBECT (1.1
7618 77026 7838 77026 7838 77026 7838 77026 7838 77026 7838 7802 7802 7802 7802 7802 7802 7802 780	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITERS (1) - PROSS CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTERS AND
761.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**************************************
761.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITER (1.14) - PROBE CRITER THEN THEN OBJECT (1.14) PROBE CRITER THEN THEN THEN THEN THEN THEN THEN THEN
761.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PRINTER PRINTER PRINTER PRINTER (1) - PROSE CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O PRINTER PRINTE
761.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	***PRINTED THE PRINTED THE PRI
781.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PRINTERPRITERPRITERPRITERS (1) - PROBE CRITED THEN "PLAY" BUTTON O BETTER THE
781.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	***PRINTED THE PRINTED THE PRI

Video Driver

By David Morrison

ONE PROBLEM with the Tandy TRS80's Model 1 lower-case unit is that it needs separate video driver for BASIC. To so, this, I have written a video driver in assembly language, making it possible to see the lower- and upper-case letters as they are being typed.

In addition, the cursor character can be changed to anything and the screen can be only partly scrolled, leaving the top few lines unchanged, when listing a program. However, in all other ways, the drivers act like the original in ROM.

1000	; • • • • M	DDI FI ED	VIDEO DRIVER****	•
1010 1020 1030 1040	,	ORG DEFW	401EH DRIVER	; NEW JUMP VECTOR
1050	;	ORG	7F00H	
	CURSOR		8FH	; CURSOR CHARACTER
	DRIVER		08H L,(IX+03)	LINES NOT TO SCROLL
1090	2112 1 211	LD .	H,(IX+O4)	;HL=CURSOR POSITION
1110		JP LD	C,049AH A,(IX+05)	: A=COVERED CHARACTER
1120		OR	A	, A = COVERED CHARACIER
1130		JR		GO IF CURSOR IS OFF
1140	OFF1	LD LD	(HL),A	RESTORE COVERED CHAR A=ASCII CHARACTER
1160		CP	20H	; A=ASCII CHARACTER .
1170		JR:	C,CONTRL	GO IF A CONTROL CHAR
1150		UP UR	NC, GRPHIC	GO IF TABS OR GRAPHICS
1200		CF	60H	
1210		JR	C,DIS	GC IF UPPER CASE
1230		LD :	U,A (HL),A	
1240		LD	A.(HL)	•
1250		CP	D	CHECK IF LOWER CASE ON
1260		Jk LD	Z.DIS A.D	GO IF LOWER CASE IS ON
1280		SUB	2011	:MAKE UPPER CASE
1290	DIS	CALL	DISPLY	DISPLAY CHARACTER IN A

1300 1310		LD AND	A,H 03H	
1320		OR	3CH	
1330 1340		LD LD	H,A D,(HL)	;D=CHAR THAT IS COVERED
1350		LD OR	A,(IX+05)	
1370		JR	A Z,OFF2 (IX+05),D	GO IF CURSOR IS OFF
1380		LD	(IX+05),D	STORE COVERED CHARACTER
1400		LD	A,(CURSÓR)	DISPLAY CURSOR
1410 1420	OFF2	LD LD	(HL),A (IX+03),L (IX+04),H	STORE CURSOR POSITION
1430		LD	A,C	,SIONE CONSON FOSITION
1440		RET		
1450 1460	CONTRL	LD	DE,DIS+03	
1470 1480		PUSH CP	DE OAH	PUSH RETURN ADDRESS
1490		JR	C,CNTR1	
1500		CP JR	OEH NC,CNTR1	
1510 1520		LD	A.L	; CHAR IS A CARRIGE RETURN
1530		AND LD	OĆOH L,A	
1550 1560		PUSH	HL	;SAVE NEW CURSOR POSITION
1570		LD ADD	DE,40H HL,DE	; CURSOR POSTION TO NEXT LINE
1580		LD	A,H	,
1590		CP JR	4OH Z,SCROLL	; IF OVERFLOW THEN SCROLL
1610		JP	0572H	CONTINUE IN ROM
1620	CNTR1	JP	050 AH	;CONTINUE IN ROM
1640 1650 1660	GRPHIC	CP	осон	
1660		JR SUB	C,DIS OCOH	;GO IF GRAPHICS ;A=NO. OF SPACES IN TAB ;GO IF A=O
1670		JR LD	z,DIS+03	GO IF A=O
16	OP1	LD	B,A A,2OH DISPLY	; A=" "
1710		DJNZ	DÍSPLY LOOP1	DISPLAY " "
1720		JR ·	DIS+03	
1730 1740	DISPLY	LD	(HL),A	; DISPLAY CHARACTER
1750 1760	D101 D1	INC	HL	, DISTERT CHARACTER
1760	× .	LD AND	A,(403DH) 08H	CHECK IF IN 32 OD 61. CHAD
1780		JR	Z,ONWARD	;CHECK IF IN 32 OR 64 CHAR ;GO IF 64CHAR MODE
1790 1800	ONWARD	INC LD	HĹ A,H	
1810		CP	4OH	
1820		RET	NZ DE,OFFCOH	;RETURN IF NO OVERFLOW ;DE=-40H
1840		ADD	HL DE	:MOVE CURSOR UP ONE LINE
1850	SCROLL	PUSH PUSH	HL BC	;SAVE CURSOR POSITION ;SAVE BC
1890		LD	A,(LINENO)	
1910		INC LD	A HL,3BCOH	
1920	10000	LD	DE,4OH	W. 7000W OV
1930 1940	,L00P2	ADD DEC	HL, DE	;HL=3COOH+A*4OH
1950 1960		JR Push	NZ,LOOP2 HL	;SAVE DESTINATION
1970		ADD	HJ., LE	;HL=SOURCE OF SCROLL
1980		POP	DF A	DE=DESTINATION OF SCHOLL
2005		SUB	L ·	
2010		LD	C,A A,40H	
2030		SBC	A,H	
2040 2050		LDIR	В,А	;BC=NO. OF BYTES TO MOVE ;SCROLL SCREEN
2060		POP	BC	, some of the same
2070 2080		JP.	DE,HL 57DN	;CONTINUE IN ROM
2090				
2100		EN D	O6CCH	;BASIC ENTRY POINT

Space Target

P Peter Endean

S. JE TARGET is a real time, arcade-style game, including sound plus a music score from a popular movie. The sound routine is poked into the program in lines 40-70, and is produced by the USR call.

Line 50 sets the memory size so that you don't have to remember to put it in before you load the program. The game revolves around the PEEK (14400) command for the controlling of movement. You use the four arrow keys and the space bar for movement and for firing your laser weapon.

As the game progresses, you have a time limit to kill the enemy or be killed yourself. The data in lines 10000 onwards is for the music score at the beginning of the program. For the TRS80 owners, delete the OUT254,255 in line 10 if you want to hear sound.

```
9 - OPINES TRINGET SITULATION - BT P. ENERNY
SCLERRAGEM
18 CLS PROMOTION 017594 (257)
18 CLS PROMOTION 017594 (257)
18 CLS PROMOTION 017594 (257)
18 FORDINGET SITULATION OF SITULATION 01759
18 FORDINGET SITULATION OF SITULATION 01759
18 FORDINGET SITULATION 01759
18 FORDINGET
```

" : As(4 >="TIME" :
- (BAC4)==TIPE": 188 T==CHRE(148)+CHRE(191)+CHRE(148) 185 C== 18 LE(8)=STRINGE(5).176)+LE(1)=STRINGE(22,176)+CHRE(191)+STRINGE(17,176)+CHRE
91)>87RING&(22)176):Lb(2)>85RRING&(63).131) 128 HK(8)>HCHR8(131)-HCHR8(148)-HCHR8(176):HB(1)>85RRING&(4-131):HB(2)>HCHR\$(176)+D &(148)>+CHR\$(131)-HCB=STRING&(4-128)
185 CET - WETRILOGY S.J. 176) LET LIMETRILOGY 22.176) HORSE 191) HTPINGK (17.176) HORSE 37 191 HTPINGK (17.176) HTPINGK (1
618 FORY=8T047-SET(8,Y):SET(1,Y):SET(127,Y):SET(126,Y):NEXTY 997 REM
999 POKE32748.30 1808 PRINTERO.CE;
1885 PRINT8350.TS: 1180 D-PEEK(14400)
1118 IFD=80HENGG=00+65:PRINTQJ.HC\$::J=859:PRINTQJ.HC\$:(3): 1128 IFD=16THENGG=00+64:PRINTQJ.HC\$::J=927:PRINTQJ.HC\$(3):
1125 IFD=72THENQQ=QQ+63:PRINT@J;HC\$::J=863:PRINT@J;H\$(2); 1138 IFD=32THENQQ=QQ+1:PRINT@J;HC\$:;J=923:PRINT@J;H\$(1);
1148 IFD=64THENGG=GG=1-PRINT@J.HC#J:J=927:PRINT@J.H#(1); 1145 IFD=88THENGG=GG=65:PRINT@J.HC#;:J=929:PRINT@J.H#(8);
1150 IFD=128THEN3850 1480 T=T+.25:PRINT8779,INT(T)::IFT>100THEN15000
1668 G-RND(4): IFG-1THENGG-QQ+1ELSE1FG-2THENQQ-QQ+64ELSE1FG-3THENQQ-QQ-64ELSE 1-4THENQQ-QQ-1
1808 1FQQ<64THEN28888 1818 1FQQ>648THEN28888 2888 28914TRQQ (54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.54.5
2818 1FPOS(8):\180RPOS(8)>>68THENPRINT@QQ.C#: GOTO998 2588 FORTT=1T0388:NEXT
2688 HX=USR(168) 2788 IFK=ITHENRINT8888 R8(1):-V=1 2718 IEK=HTHENRINT8888 R8(2):-V=2
2728 IFK=12THENPRINT0898.R8(4); V=3 2738 IFK=16THENPRINT0898.R8(4); V=4
2740 1FK=20THENPRINT0880,Rs(5)::V=5 3880 GOTO1880
2726 [FK+12*HEMPENTERBOR_RE(3), Vid 2726 [FK+16*HEMPENTERBOR_RE(4), Vide 2726 [FK+16*HEMPENTERBOR_RE(5), Vid 3880 [GY01886] 3890 [GY01886] 3890 [FK+16*HEMPENTERBOR_RE(5), VIDE 3890 [FK+16*HEMPENTE
2509 FORTH-TOSBO-NETT 2509 FORTH-TOSBO-NETT 2716 IFRCSTHUPRISTRESS RF(1): V=1 2716 IFRCSTHUPRISTRESS RF(2): V=2 2728 IFRCSTHUPRISTRESS RF(4): V=3 2738
3330 IFQC=351THEN3500 3499 GOT0999
3388 PROMOSSI THEYSTON 3388 PROMOSSI PROMITONE PROMITON TO PROMIT SERVICE SERVICE 318 PROMINE PROMITON TO PROMIT
3525 POKE32748.208+RND(50) XX=USR(20) 3538 NEXTWALL:
3680 CL#+STRINGE(15.128) PRINT@345.CL#: PRINT@281.CL#: PRINT@217.CL#: 3880 KK+1. PRINT@284.K. T#T+.5 3980 Ne0 3999 GT0598
3999 GOT0998 4000 CLS
3999 GOTOPS9 400 CLS 400 CLS 400 CLS 400 CLS 400 CLS 500 CLS 5
4999 RESTORE FORX-11035 READX1 NEXT R=0 5005 SEADF1 (FP1=0THEN1005)
5018 POKE32748.PI-KEROPE XX=USR(PE/SP) 5028 RB=INKEYS IFRS="THENSORS 5039 IFRS="THENSORS
5840 IFR#="B"THEN11000, 5880 GOTO5885
1256 65 133 61 149 55 83 195 112 146 127 65 133 61 127 146 127 65 133 61 149 15 63 134 95 112 126 125 65 139 61 149 110 125 36 125 136 125 65 149 110 125 36 125 136 136 125 1
5.83,195.112,73,125.65,133,61-125,65,149,118,225,36 18828 DATE 225,18,288 68,288,68,125,33,133,31,149,28,168,24,168,49,149,55,133,
5446 [First 9] FIRST 1804
. 149.55.200.20.170.46.225.36.112.36.03.98.94.07.70.50.149.55.160.24.112.219.14 55.149.20
149-55-83 195 112-73-125-65 133-61-125-65-149-110-225-36-225-18 18858 DATRIGE 98-112-146-125-65-133-61-149-55-83-185-112-73-125-65-133-61-149-
:03-195-112-73-125-65-133-61-125-65-149-110-225-36-0 11000 REM INTSTRUCTIONS
11010 PRINT" YOU HAVE BEEN CONSCRIPTED INTO THE EMPIRES ARMY" 11020 PRINT" AS A CADET YOU MUST TRAIN TO BE A PILOT ON A "
18050 OFFICE, 99. 112.146.125.65.193.61.149.25.96.19 35.12.79.125.65.133.61.149. 28.135.112.73.125.65.133.61.125.65.149.125.95.96.19 125.96.10.79.1125.65.133.61.149. 28.135.112.73.125.65.133.61.25.65.149.125.96.19.25.96.19.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.
11858 PRINT PRINT PRINT ** TO MANEUVER USE THE FOUR ARROW KEYS "
:1888 PRINT" ** TO SHOT PRESS THE SPACE BAR " 11898 PRINT: PRINT" REMEMBER THAT IT IS YOU WHO IS MOVING IN THE DIRECTION YOU
11100 PRINT: PRINT: *** LET THE FORCE BE WITH YOU ***"
11999 GOTO500 12000 QQ=RND(576)+64:RETURN
14180 CLS 14280 PRINTCHR#(23):" TO SLOW I'M AFRAID "
14210 PRINT PRINT PRINT" YOU HAVE BEEN BLOWN TO ATOMS FROM ENEMY FIRE " 14900 END 15000 CLS-SC-2000HVXX/SF PRINT" YOUR TOTAL SCORE WAS ".SC-SC-1000-SC
1480 ON SCHOOL PRIVATE AND SCHOO
15030 IFSC>500THENPRINT PRINT" ## RANK ## "/R#(2) PRINT" A LITTLE MORE PRACTIC IS NEEDED "
15848 IFSC>200THENPRINT: PRINT" ** RANK ** ";R*(3) PRINT" VERY GOOD " 15809 IFSC>20 THENPRINT PRINT" ** RANK ** ";R*(4) PRINT" AN EXCELLENT PERFORMS - \$19 ! "
19999 END
20000 PRINT@210." ENEMY CRAFT HAS STARGATED ". FORV=1701000 NEXT PRINT@210." 20010 GOTO990
20010,0010000

Poker

By Kim Henkel

THE PROGRAM Poker is for a Model 1 TRS80, so it should also work with a System 80. However, because of the placement of the sound routine, I doubt that it will work unchanged on a Model 3. The sound routine is poked into reserved RAM between 16446 and 16474, and you therefore do not need reserve memory.

The program is based on the usual pokermachine concept. It can be expanded by adding strings after line 116 and re-dimensioning the RND statements in line 190.

Ø	REM	****	**********	44.444	
ſ	REM	*	ONE -ARMED BANDS	T +	
2	REM		F. HENKEL	+	
7	REM		1982		
4	REM	4.1711			
5	GOSUBS00				
1	0 CLS:CLEA	R1000:DEF	STRC: PANDOM: GO	TO FOLLOWING	
	2 M=10				
1.	4 MMS="##.	** "			
1	5 S#=STRIN	G\$ (5) 24)			
1	E TS-CHRS:	176) +CHR\$	# (190) + STR1NG\$ (5	54.191)+0499(10	91+0-95-1761
			NG\$ (58, 153) +FHE		
	MS=CHRS:	1911+STR1	ING\$ (SP. DEE !+ CUI	74 (1 9) 1	
1	E GOSUBTOD				
2	0 BS=STRIN	64 (5, 128)	+CHR#(2E)+S\$+S1	RING\$ (5, 108)	
	0.7				

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OSBORNE

```
90 REM + + GRAPHIC STRINGS + +

100 C(1) = CHR8: [CB1 - CHR8: [EA1 - CHR8: [91) - CHR8: [EB0 - CUR8: [44] - CHR8: [25] - C
           26)-89-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (191)-CHR8 (191)-CHR8 (191)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-CHR8 (175)-STRINGS (176)-STRINGS (176)-
                  227 '
228 REM * * THREE OF A KIND * *
               229 ' 230 PRINT229, "B I N G O"::FORO=ITO3:PRINT3294.B#::PRINT3414.B#::
PRINT3424.B#::FORE=ISBTO2685TEP-I8:S=USR(S):NEXTS:FORE=268TOS89:
SCUSR(S):NEXTS:PRINT3234.C(2)::PRINT344.C(2):FRINT3434.C(2):FORE-368TOS69:S=USR(S):NEXTS:FORS=260TOS69:S=USR(S):NEXTS
ORS-ISBTO2685TEP-I8:S=USR(S):NEXTS:FORS=260TOS69:S=USR(S):NEXTS
231 NEXTO:H#-138:GOTO265.
                                                            REM * * ONE PAIR * *
           260 PRINTATZA. "*": PRINTUSINOMMSHI: FORT*A120T0A150STEPS: S-UBRKT 1) MAXTIOTOTICA ("SESTIF") : ISET (3, 1) SET (4, 1) SET (45, 1) SET (55, 1) SET (55
```

Mastermind

By Tony Hinde

YOU USE the standard rules of the Mastermind board game for this program. No colours can be repeated, and the code at the end is set out at random, not in order.

```
18 CLS:CLEMPIONS
28 PROCON
18 CAPE IS THE COMPUTERISED VERSION OF PRISTER RIPD*
78 PRINT**I MORE YOU DRUDY IT.*
18 PRINT**I MORE YOU DRUDY IT.*
130 IFPECK ISSSS)**PECHISE
180 PRINT** FOR RED, Y FOR YELLON, G FOR CREEK, 8 FOR RE SLE*
190 PRINT** R FOR RED, Y FOR YELLON, G FOR CREEK, 8 FOR RE SLE*
190 PRINT** R FOR RED, Y FOR YELLON, G FOR CREEK, 8 FOR RE SLE*
280 PRINT** COMPUTER HAS SELECTED, YOU HAVE IS STITLEMPTS.*
280 PRINT** COMPUTER HAS SELECTED, YOU HAVE IS STITLEMPTS.*
281 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MED COMPUTER RICHT SOURCE.*
282 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
283 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
284 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
285 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
286 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
287 PRINT** CHREK ISSS** MEDITARY RICHT SOURCE.*
288 PRINT** SOURCE REDOK KEY.*
298 PRINT** SOURCE REDOK KEY.*
299 PRINT** SOURCE REDOK KEY.*
299 PRINT** SOURCE REDOK KEY.*
299 PRINT** SOURCE REDOK KEY.*
290 PRINT
                                                                                       NEXT
CLS
PRINT-RRINT-YOUR COLOURS ?*
FORK-H8TOY; SET(X, 10) - SET(X, 42) - NEXT
FORK-H8TOY; SET(X, 10) - SET(X, 74) - NEXT
PRINT-BRINT-SET(48, 7) - SET(77, Y) - NEXT
PRINT-BRINT-SET(88, 7) - Y+1*
                                                                                       PRINT PRINT "PV-1"

PRINT PRINT "PV-1"

") IFV-9THEDWRINTOMER 24 );

PRINTOMER 24 SCHERL (149 ) : FORM-1T04 - PRINTOMER 176 STRINGER 2, 128 ) : HENT - PRINTOM
176 SCHERK 178 STRINGER 14, 24 );

FORM-1T03
                    TREATED ADMINISTRATION TO A STREET THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSESSMEN
      778 LCT: 128
788 LCTI
781 CRON-ITOIS G-MOX S) PH-MOX S) ID-L(0)-L(0)-L(0)-L(0)-MOX ID-MOX IT
781 CRON-ITOIS G-MOX S) PH-MOX S) ID-L(0)-L(0)-L(0)-MOX ID-MOX IT
781 CRON-ITOIS PHINTOWN L(X)') ") HEXT
888 IF-KETHENNO-GOTOSOBE
880 IT-KETHENNO-SORRY IT HOS;
812 PRINTERSO-INTERNO PHINTOKEE)" "; HEXT
813 PRINTERSO-INTERNO PHINTOKEE)" "; HEXT
813 PRINTERSO-INTERNO ID-MOX ID-MOX
```

APF

Disk File Fix

By J. L. Elkhorne

SOMETIMES, an erroneous disk-directory listing is the fault of one operator - but the APF microcomputer can provide a myriad of gremlins to plaque a person!

If you can't remove a file to get rid of clutter on a disk, the hard way is to sequentially runand-save the good ones on another disk and re-initialise the offender. However, as that's not very elegant, I developed the technique described here.

- 1. Reset system
- 2. Enter 10 SAVE "aaaaaaa"K
- 3. Enter DIR
- 4. CALL 28672
- 5. Enter D A300

A300 is the system buffer. Once DIR is done, each file is described in a 16-byte block. Format is seven characters, followed

20 Delimiter

GOTO2388 IFI=1RND0=1THENGOTO2315ELSED=8

nn

nn

nn Type of file

- 6. Note data for the seven-character name pertinent to the file you wish to delete.
- 7. Do M A406 and replace R's (41) with data
- 8. Do G 8894 to take you back to BASIC.
- 9. Run, then DIR to ascertain that file is truly gone.

Modified CP/M

By Nigel Harwood

ON BOOT-UP of my Osborne 1 computer, it automatically executes a program called AU-TOST.COM, which enables any program or function to be automatically started.

This is very useful, but not always desirable. However, when I decided that it wasn't wanted for a particular disk, I ran into some problems. You see, nowhere in the manual does it mention how to disengage the AUTO-ST facility.

I tried simply deleting the program AUTO-ST.COM. but then CP/M booted up with the message "AUTOST?" ... which, to ma. looked very poor.

The answer I found was in slightly changing the CP/M itself. Execute SYSGEN, to the source-drive prompt, enter A. To the destination-drive prompt, enter RETURN. This will then have read in the CP/M system and left it in memory. Now, enter SAVE 35 CPM.COM, which will save the first 35 pages of memory; these contain the CP/M system.

Next, execute DDT CPM.COM, then in DDT enter D2008. You should now see:

2008 E5 01 07 41 55 54 4F 53...AUTOS 2010 54 20 30 31 32 33 34 35 T 012345

Now, enter S2008 and then the following: RETURN, RETURN, 00,20,20,20,20,20, ending by entering a fullstop and new line. Next, enter Control-C to get back to the CP/M operating system.

You have now modified the CP/M system - it was read into memory when you entered DDT, and it is still there now.

Execute SYSGEN again, answer RETU to the source-drive prompt, because you wish to use the CP/M that you have modified in memory. To the destination-drive prompt, enter A.

When the disk light has gone out, press the reset button to reboot the system. After hitting RETURN to the boot-up prompt, the improved sign-on should greet you on a cleared screen.



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Standard software includes Wordstar®, the popular word processing program, and Correct-It®, a powerful spelling checker. Financial forecasting is easy with Logi-Calc®, the electronic "spreadsheet" that adds computer power to business projections. Programmers will appreciate the choice of three programming languages: Microsoft® Basic-80, BaZic®, and Morrow Designs' Pilot. The software package is completed by the CP/M 2.2 Operating System, the industry standard O/S that allows access to more than 2,000 business programs.

Morrow Designs' optional terminal offers a full 12 inch diagonal, high resolution screen with 80 characters by 24 lines. The detachable keyboard allows positioning for maximum user comfort. An extra RS-232 serial port provides opportunities for additional I/O communication. And the terminals' intelligent features significantly improve system performance.

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The Micro Decision is more than just the sum total of its hardware and software specifications. Morrow Designs has added features to the Micro Decision that make it convenient for the beginner as well as the experienced CP/M user. These features include: multiple diskette formats, enhanced error handling, Virtual Drive, simple terminal configuration, extensive diagnostics, a menu-driven front end, and perhaps most important, a clearly written user manual.

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Alarm Clock

By Philip Cookson

THE ALARM on this digital alarm clock can either be a "beep" alarm or a cassette on/off command, which can be programmed to record from radio or television.

	•	
18	CLOCK	
28	***************************************	
40	DIGITAL ALARM CLOCK by Philip Cookson	
58	SCREEN MODE IS NEW ON 3	
79		
88		
90	This program utilises the Peach's internal clock as a digital alarm clock.	
110	There is a choice of BEEP alarm or CASSETTE function. To use the cassette	
128	function, insert the BLACK lead of the cassette connecter into the REMOTE	
130	socket of the cassette player. Then depress either the PLAY or PLAY/RECORD	
148	buttons on your cassette player. The cassette motor will be switched off	
150	'and on under program control. This feature is useful for playing recorded	
168	'messages or for recording radio or T.V. programs.	
178		
188		
198		
218		
	'Set screen to interlace mode,48 characters/line	
	'Array NUMB(N.J) contains large numerals 8,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	
248		
	WIDTH 48:SCREEN, 8:DIM NUMB(18,7)	
268	FOR N=8 TO 9;FOR J=1 TO 7;READ NUMB(N,J):NEXT J:NEXT N	
270	ON ERROR GO TO 949	
280	LINE(8,8)-(639,199),"*",4,8	
298	COLOR 2:LOCATE 18,2:PRINT DIGITAL ALARM CLOCK	
388	COLOR 6:LOCATE 9,5:PRINT "Set the current date"	
318	LOCATE 9,7:PRINT 'Format DD/PM/YY' (LOCATE 21,9:INPUT ",DTES	
326	Change date format to YY/PS/DD to be compatible with DATES format DATES-RIGHTS(DTES,2)+"/"+MIDS(DTES,4,2)+"/"+LEFTS(DTES,2)	
338	LOCATE 9,15:PRINT "Set the current time"	
250	LOCATE 9,17:PRINT "Format HH/MM/SS":LOCATE 21,19:INPUT "",THES:FLAG=1	
	TIMES-THES	
	CLS:LINE(8.8)-(639.199).**".4.8	
388	COLOR 61LOCATE 9.3 PRINT "Set the alarm ON time"	
398	LOCATE 9.5:PRINT "Format HH/PM":LOCATE 26,7:INPUT "",ATMES	
488	LOCATE 9,11:PRINT "Set the alarm OFF time"	
418	LOCATE 9,13:PRINT "Format HM/MM":LOCATE 26,15:INPUT "",BTMES	
428	COLOR 3:LOCATE 9,18:PRINT "Select alarm type"	
430	COLOR 5:LOCATE 9,20	
448	PRINT '1. Beep alarm':LOCATE 9,22:PRINT'2. Cassette operation' ALRHS-INKEYS:IF ALRHS-" THEN GO TO 450	
456	IF ALRMS-"!" THEN ATYPES-"Beep Alarm":GO TO 548	
478	IF ALRYS "2" THEN ATYPES "Beep Alarm 100 10 548	
488		

	A contract of the contract of
300	
510	
524	
	i 'Set screen to non-interlace mode to output graphic characters. i CLS:SCREEN,,:
	COLOR 1:LOCATE 9,28:PRINT ATYPES
544	COLOR 7:LOCATE 9,22:PRINT "ON ",LEFTS(ATHES,2)+":"+RIGHTS(ATHES,2)
576	IF ALRHS-12" THEN LOCATE 9,24:PRINT "OFF",LEFTS(BTMES,2)+":"+RIGHTS(BTMES,2)
580	COLOR 15:LOCATE 5,8:PRINT *Press R to reset alarm, E to end*
590	LINE (0,5)-(100,17), "B",7,8 COLOR 5:LOCATE 19,11:PRINT "B":LOCATE 19,13:PRINT "B"
619	
628	COLOR SILOCATE 15.3
	PRINT RIGHTS(DATES,2)+"/"+MIDS(DATES,4,2)+"/"+LEFTS(DATES,2)
648	'Hours/Minutes display
	N=VAL(MID&(TIME&,1,1)):X= 2:60 SUB 838 N=VAL(MID&(TIME&,2,1)):X=18:80 SUB 838
	N=UAL(MIDS(TIMES,4,1)):X=22:G0 SUB 838
	N=UAL (MID&(TIME&, 5,1)):x=38:G0 SUB 838
698	Seconds display
	LOCATE 17,7:COLOR 2: PRINT VAL(RIGHT#(TIME#,2))
718	'Check alarm setting IF LEFTs(TIMEs,2)+"/"+MIDs(TIMEs,4,2)=ATMEs THEN ON VAL(ALRMS) GOSUB 888,918
	'Enter R to reset clock, E to end program
748	RSTS-INKEYS: IF RSTS-R THEN SCREEN, 8:GO TO 378
	IF RSTO="E" THEN CLS:SCREEN,, 0:COLOR7:END
769	GO TO 628
788	
798	
80 8	
818	'Display the current time
	FOR J=1 TO 7
	LOCATE X,8+J:PRINT NUMS(N,J)
	NEXT J:RETURN
868	'Beep Alarm
	BEEP: BEEP: RETURN
876	
	Cassette Motor CN/OFF
916	MOTOR: SWAP ATMES, BTHES : RETURN
	'Error handling routine
946	IF FLAG-8 THEN RESUME 318 ELSE RESUME 358
958	
968	
986	
998	*
	18 'Numeric display data 8,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
	DATA 1
	DATA CANADA CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR OF C
104	DATA
	P DATA 1 A 1/1 PR 1/1 P
	DATA
	DATA TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
	DATA TANAN TELEVISION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	DATA TAMBER OF BOOTE BOOTE BOOT BOOT BOOT BOOT
111	
112	20

MBASIC Tokens

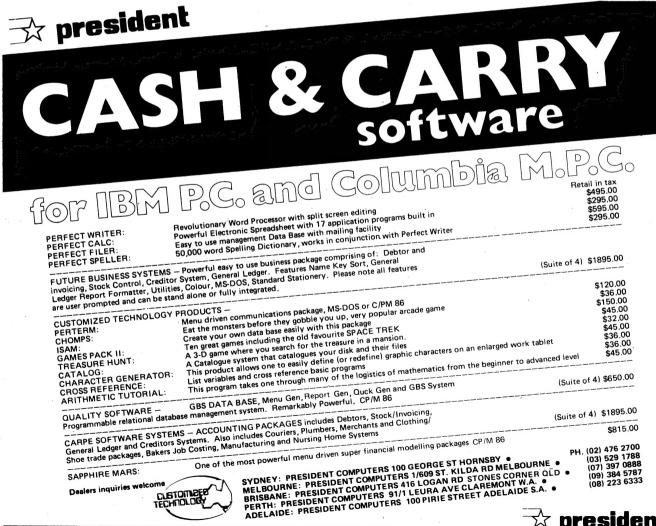
By Jeff Richards

THE TOKENS used in Microsoft BASIC have been published many times, but a program that actually finds all the BASIC reserved words, and prints them out with their tokens. may be of interest. The addresses of the routines that deal with each of the tokens are also listed.

This program was developed for Microsoft CP/M BASIC (BASIC-80) Version 5.2, but it should work for most Microsoft BASICs that use the same format.

Two variables may alter with different implementations. First, the value of BASE may change (though obviously for CP/M versi/ it will be 100h). For ROM Basics it will proubly be the base of ROM.

Secondly, the value COUNT may have to be adjusted to get the addresses correct. This value is the token of the last keyword that could validly commence a program line. In the case of BASIC 80, this is RESET



(CCh) with only such keywords as THEN, TO and STEP having higher-valued tokens.

If you want to use this informtion to do some poking around in the interpreter, have a look at the TRON and TROFF routines for a little bit of very sneaky code.

```
DEFINT A-Z
BASE=4H140+5
          COUNT=&HCC
   38
          FOR I=1 TO 27
               IF I=27 THEN J=J+1:GOTO 98
I1=BASE+256+(I*2)
               Il=BASE+256+(I*2)
J=PEEK(Il)+PEEK(Il+1)*256
I$=**:IF I<27 THEN I$=CHR$(I+64)
IF PEEK(J)=9 GOTO 248
I$=I$+CHR$(PEEK(J)AND 4H7F)
               IF (PEEK(J) AND 4H88) GOTO 148
J=J+1:GOTO 118
               J-J-IGUTO 118

K=PERK(J+1)

J$="":IP K<16 THEN J$="6

J$=J$+HEX$(K)

K$="":IP K>COUNT GOTO 216

IF K<64 THEN K=K+COUNT

K=(K-128)*2+BASE
               R=140()=24030

K$=HEX$()PEK(K)+(PEEK(K+1)*256))

PRINT J$; " ",1$,K$,"";

IF INT(C/3)=C/3 THEN PRINT

C=C+1;J=J+2:GOTO 98
246 NEXT T
```

READ ABOUT RATTL

	8,	MPLE RUN	- MI	CROSOFT BA	SIC-89 V	ERSION	5.2	
TK	KEYWORD	ADDR	TK	KEYWORD	ADDR	TK	KEYWORD	ADDR
P 7	AND		18	HEX\$	46B1	8 2	RETURN	14FA
66	ABS	2866	85	INPUT	188D	87	REM	1517
	ATN	394E	88	IF	167A	A9	RESUME	15PC
15	ASC	4984	DA	INSTR		CA	RSET	547B
AB	AUTO	1644	95	INT	2A7 F	02	RIGHT\$	499B
C3	CLOSE	53DA	10	INP	200B		RND	38 F A
9 A	CONT	4491	FB	IMP		AC	REMUN	22FC
92	CLEAR	4539	DD	INKEYS		CC	RESET	59BA
10	CINT	2979	C8	RILL	59D3	88	RANDOMIZE	248A
10	CSNG	29 F 3	88	LET	1541	96	STOP	4435
1 E	CDBL	2A1 F	B1	LIME	1817	A5	SWAP	44B4
2B	CVI	5180	C4	LOAD	52A1	CB	SAVE	539C
2 C	CVS	5183	C9	LSET	547C	D4	SPC(
2D	CAD	5186	9 E	LPRINT	16BD	D1	STEP	
€C	COS	38 A 6	9 P	LLIST	269A	94	SGW	287B
16	CHR\$	4914	18	LPOS	1DE5	97	SQR	36FA
B6	CALL	4D11	93	LIST	209 F	#9	SIN	38 AC
88	COMMON	1515	ØA	LOG	26C2	13	STR\$	46B7
B9	CHAIN	4D94	30	LOC	5644	D8	STRINGS	
84	DATA	1515	12	LEN	4878	18	SPACE\$	494D
86	DIM	39A3	61	LEFT\$	496A	BD	SYSTEM	59B3
AD	DEFSTR	13PB	31	LOF	565C	A3	TRON	44AE
AE	DEFINT	13PE	C5	MERGE	5362	A4	TROFF	44AP
AF	DEFSNG	1461	PC	MOD		DS	TAB(
Bø	DEFDBL	1404	32	MKI\$	5167	CE	TO	
98	DEP	1 E45	33	MKS\$	516A	CF	THEN	
81	DELETE	2287	34	MKD\$	516D	•D	TAN	3939
A2	ELSE	443A 1517	#3	MID\$	49A5	D9	USING	
A6	BRASE	44P2	83 96	NEXT	45C8 44A5	D2	USR	
A7	EDIT	3D# E	C7	NULL	5864	14	VAL	49C6
A8	ERROR	1639	94	NAME NEW	4354	DC Al	VARPTR	
D6	ERL	1039	D5	NOT	4334	97	WIDTH	203C
D7	ERR		9D	OUT	2016	B4	WHILE	201C 4C79
6 B	EXP	3757	95	OM	15AB	85	WEND	4C9C
27	BOF	5592	BP	OPEN	5889	87	WRITE	5881
PA	EOV	3392	78	OR	3099	F9	XOR	3001
82	FOR	1122	19	OCTS	46AB	72	+	
C	FIELD	5418	BA	OPTION	2448	P3	-	
C6	FILES	59FD	C2	PUT	SAP6	F4	•	
D3	FN	-710	99	POKE	22CB	P5		
17	PRE	4818	91	PRINT	16C5	F6	′	
17	FIX	2A6C	ii	POS	1DEB	PD	\	
89	COTO	14C3	17	PERK	22C1	DB	`	
89	GO TO	1463	87	READ	1957	87	>	
8 D	GOSUB	14AB	8A	RUN	1495	76	'	
cı	GET	SAF7	8 C	RESTORE	441A	71	<	

SAMPLE RUN - MICROSOFT BASIC-86 VERSION 5.2

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Spaceship Lander

By C. Colle

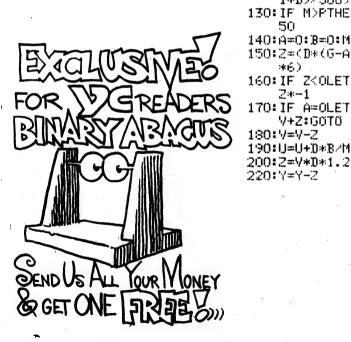
WITH Spaceship Lander, you can simulate the landing of a spaceship on any planet in the solar system. The table gives you the surface gravity values for the planets and some of their satellites.

The gravity used in the sample run (1.62) is for Earth's moon, and is a good landing (soft landing and less than 200 metres from target). To have a successful landing, your speed must be less than or equal to eight metres per second when you're four metres or less above the ground.

To succeed, you have to input two accelerations, one to reduce the speed, the other to get nearer the target. If you slow down too much, the speed becomes negative, meaning that you're going up instead of down. The height, too, increases instead of decreasing. You can input an acceleration of zero, meaning free fall.

Surface Gravity Values (in m./s2)

t =	====================================									
:	Mercury	:	3.95	:	Callisto	:	3.20	2		
:	Venus	:	8.72	:	Saturn	:	8.77	:		
t	Earth	:	9.81		Uranus	:	9.46	:		
:	Moon	:	1.62	:	Neptune	:	13.66	:		
:	Mars	:	3.84	:	Pluto	1	4.85	:		
:	Jupiter	:	23.16	:	Ceres	:	0.85	:		
:	Ganymede	:	3.43	:	Palas	:	0.54	:		
:	Io	:	2.26	:	Juno	:	0.21	:		
:	Europa	:	1.58	:	Vesta	:	0.43	:		



10: "L"PRINT "SP ACESHIP LAND ER" 15:S=1.3:D=5:M= 2000: P=750 20:BEEP 1: INPUT "GRAVITY= "; 30:F=4#G*M:A=((4*F)/(3*M))-G: V=64*(F/M) :U=0:Y=(V^2) ノ(2*A):X=V 40:J=<<2*Y+V^2/ G)/(1+A/G)): I=(I(J/A)*P) ノ(F*S) 50:Q=M-P 55:H=INT (Y):K= INT (Y):L= INT (Q):N= INT (X) 60:PRINT "HEIGH T=" ;H; "SPEED ="\$K 70:PRINT "FUEL= ";L;"DISTANC E="\$N 80:IF M≔PTHEN 1 50 90:BEEP 1:INPUT "VERT. ACCELE RATION= ";T, "HORIZ. ACCEL ERATION= ":W 100:A=T*F/E2 110: B=W*F/E2 120:M=M-(((A+B)* I*D)/500) 130: IF MOPTHEN 1 50 140:A=0:B=0:M=P 150:Z≠(D*(G-A/M) *6) 160:IF ZKOLET Z= Z*-1 170: IF A=OLET V= V+Z:GOTO 190

230:Z=U*D 250:X=X-Z 260: IF Y<=4THEN 280 270:GOTO 50 280: IF V<=8THEN 310 285:GOSUB 500 290:PRINT "YOU C RASHED AT "; K3 "M/S" 300:PRINT N; " M. FROM TARGET" : GOTO 380 310: IF X>200THEN 350 320:GOSUB 500 330:PRINT "CONGR ATULATIONS. Y00" 340:PRINT "ARE " INF" M. FROM TARGET": GOTO 380 350:00SUB 500 360:PRINT "000D LANDING BUT" 370: PRINT N; " M. FROM TARGET" 380: INPUT "ANOTH ER GAME ? "; M± 390:IF W#="YES" THEN 15 400:END 500:N=ABS (INT (\times 510:RETURN GRAVITY= 1.62 HEIGHT= 12250. SPEED= 414. FUEL= 1250. DISTANCE= 414. VERT. ACCEL.≔5. HORIZ. ACCEL.=5. HEIGHT= 9994. SPEED= 376. FUEL= 1215. DISTANCE= 406. VERT. ACCEL.≔5. HORIZ. ACCEL.=5.

HEIGHT= 7969. SPEED= 337. FUEL= 1181. DISTANCE= 389. VERT. ACCEL.≔O. HORIZ. ACCEL.≔5. HEIGHT= 5652. SPEED= 386. FUEL= 1164. DISTANCE= 364. VERT. ACCEL.≔O. HORIZ. ACCEL.≕5. HEIGHT= 3044. SPEED= 434. FUEL= 1147. DISTANCE= 331. VERT. ACCEL.≔100 HORIZ, ACCEL. HEIGHT= 1660. SPEED= 230. FUEL= 789. DISTANCE= 287. VERT. ACCEL.≔50. HORIZ. ACCEL.=5. HEIGHT= 846. SPEED= 135. FUEL≈ 602. DISTANCE= 230. VERT. ACCEL.≔50. HORIZ. ACCEL.≔5. HEIGHT= 742. SPEED= 17. FUEL= 414. DISTANCE= 160. VERT. ACCEL.=0. HORIZ. ACCEL.=0. HEIGHT= 346. SPEED= 65. FUEL= 414. DISTANCE= 90 VERT. ACCEL.≔1U. HORIZ. ACCEL.=O. HEIGHT= 35. SPEED= 51. FUEL= 380. DISTANCE= 20. VERT. ACCEL.≈25. HÖRIZ. ACCEL.≔O. CONGRATULATIONS.

YOU ARE 50.METRE

S.FROM TARGET

PRATTL

Mark Prediction

By C. Colle

THE MARK Prediction program will be particularly useful to students wanting to know. in advance, their average grade marks for the

Enter all the marks or ratings in any subject that you have received, and then those which you would like to get, and the program will tell you the percentage chance of this. However, you must assume that your work is constant. You can also find out the mean and standard deviation.

X is the mark to be entered, and Y is the frequency of this mark. When all marks have entered, type O for the last X, then en. the mark you would like to get.

The program listing is for the printer. Press ENTER for your chances for a different mark. However, if this mark is for another subject, press SHFT M, as the memories must be cleared first.

	1	0:	"M RK N"		PR	E	OI	CT			
	1	3:	IN	P		•			E	R	•
,	1	5:	PR ;×	1	NT		'X	=		#1	
	2	0:	ÍF			O.	ТН	ΕN		8	
	2	7:	ĪN		UT		Έ	НТ	Ε	R	
	3	0:	PR	I			"Y	=		11	
	4	0:	A= =C YI	Υ :+:	A:	D	=X	X:	E	=	
			C GC	iΤ	ប	13				_	
			M= PF				' M	Fů	N		
	٠	~ -	==	11	ij	S	IH				
1	0		## S=)/	1	((5/	B)	
1	0	5:	J≠ PR	S	NT V1	' '	"S	ΤĤ	Н	D	
			• "	D;		If	ΉT	10	Н	=	

120:V=ZZ
130:0=0:P=0:Q=0:
R=0:T=0
137: INPUT "DESIR
ED MARK ? "}
Н
140:PRINT " DESI
RED MARK ? "
3 N
150:Ö≕N:GOSUB 20
0
160:Q=4R:0=N5:
G0SUB 200
170:Q=Q+R:0=N+.5
:60SUB 200
180:Q=Q+R:P=6.65
Q/Z:BEEP 2 190:PRINT "YOU H
AVE ";P;" %
CHANCES":
GOTO 130
200:T=(0-M)*(0-M
)/V:R=((EXP
-T):RETURN
MARK PREDICTION

MAR	RΚ	PRED.	ICTIO	NČ
: k :#	SF	MPLE	RUN	**

0000.5-6.1

```
X = 7.
Y = 1.
X = 6.
  = 3.
Υ
X = 5.
Υ
 = 1.
x = 0.
MEAN =
          6.0
STAND. DEVIATION
    0.7
 DESIRED MARK ?
  6.0
YOU HAVE
           52.2 %
 CHANCES
 DESIRED MARK ?
  7.0
YOU HAVE
           22.1 %
 CHANCES
 DESIRED MARK ?
  5.0
YOU HAVE
           22.1 %
 CHANCES
```

Alien Attack

By Scott Story

ALIEN ATTACK starts with the Alien moving along the screen to base. The attack can be checked and stopped, after five hits, by prese 7 button (which stops the invader when it appears on the top of the screen), the 4 button (which stops the invader in the middle of the screen) or the 1 button (which stops the invader at the bottom of the screen).

The alien then begins another attack, each time moving faster and faster as it approaches the base. You score a point each time you hit the alien.

```
1:P=1:F=0:B=40
10: "A": CLEAR :
   WAIT 100: PRINT
   "ALIEN ATTACK
   START
20: DIM T$(3)
30: T$(1)="0402030
   204"
40: T$(2)="10080C0
   810"
50: T$(3)="4020302
   949
60: GCURSOR 110
75: CLS . P=1: F=F+1
   : S=0:B=40
80: FOR I=1TO 11
```

```
90: GOSUB 5005
100: A$=!NKEY$
110: IF A$="7"AND R
    =1G0T0 8000
120: 1F A$="4"AND R
    =2G0T0 8000
130: IF A$="1"AND R
    ≈360TO 8000
140:P=P+10
150: NEXT 1
155:L=F*5+S-5
165:COTO 8300
200: FOR A=010 20
210: BEEP 1, 4
220: NEXT A
225:6CURSOR 4
230: PAUSE "ATTACK
    HALTED ": GOTO
    300
300:CLS :P=1:F=F+1
     S=0:B=B-2
310:GOTO 80
 5005: CLS
 5007: WAIT 10:
      GCURSOR 120:
GPRINT "7F7F
5010:R=RND (3)
 5020:GCURSOR P
 5030: WAIT B:
      GPRINT T$(R)
      : BEEP 1,60
5050: RETURN
```

801 800 800 800	5: 2: 0:	GCI BEI : BI	UR: EP EEI Ø IT RII	SOI 3, P	5 3, 30	ø, 15	0,	
802		IF 00		- :5	GO	٢٥	2	
831 830 803	0: 0: 0:	GO GC	TO UR: R]I	SOI	?	12	0 2F	
840 840 842 843 845 845	5: 0: 0:	GCI GCI GPI GCI	UR: UR: RII UR: II	501 NT S01	₹ ₹ ₹	10 \$(5 R)	
846 846	5:	WA GPI	511 11	25 NT	5:			
84 <i>2</i> : 84 <i>2</i> :	Ø: 5:	WA. GPI	JR: 1 T 7 1 h	50F 25 NT	₹ 5: ''	08		
8481		GCI 088					1	

U407.MHII ZJ.
GPRINT "0808
080808080808
8490: GCURSOR 111
8495: WAIT 25:
GPRINT "0808
080808080808
0808"
8500: GCURSOR 125
8510:WAIT 55: GPRINT "2415
1E3E2F"
8515: GCURSOR 125
8520: WAIT 60:
GPRINT "1449
2C126C7F
8525: GCURSOR 125
8530:WAIT 60:
GPRINT "ØA20
1C282A"
8600: PAUSE "YOUR
SCORE-";L
9000: BEEP 1, 90, 50
:BEEP 1, 20, 5
9010:BEEP 1,150,9
0: BEEP 1, 150, 9
,100
9020: BEEP 1, 50, 60
:BEEP 1, 250,
,

150

9030: END

8485: WAIT 25:

COMMODORE

Ship Maths

By Ric Kube

I DEVISED the Space Maths program primarily for my son to learn his addition, but it can be changed to work any of the four functions + - * and / by changing line 30.

The program gives 10 problems (minimum) and keeps score. If you get five wrong, a red alert sounds and the ship travelling across the top sinks and a new game begins. The ships and waves are made using the programmable characters. This is found in lines 30-160.

Variables:

A\$-F\$ - different parts of the ships.

G\$ - waves on sea

H\$-R\$ - erases unwanted strings to produce

S and CT - top left corner of screen for poking and colour

H - loop for giving problems and moving ship SC - score

W - sums wrong

A - loop for ocean.

Some of the lines are a little long and I needed to abbreviate as much as possible.

DATA 7312,15,7,3,1,0,0,0,0,248,240,240,240,248,124,62,39

DATA 7200,0,0,0,0,0,1,3,0,0,0,64,192,192,255

DATA 7328,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,555,255,248,248,248,248,248,255,255 DATA 7216.1.3.7.15.31.63.127.255.1.3.7.15.31.63.127.25

READ N: IFN THEN FOR N=M TO N=*5: READ *: POKE N,A: NEXT: GOTO 150
FOR I= 7424 TO 7431: POKE I,0: NEXT

run i* "we" iv "ro": PVRE I.0". NEXT
FRINT*(clears)*
A5="(down)(black)&(down)(2 left)PC"
B5="(down)(black)&(down)(2 left)BC"
C5="(2 down)(black)BC"
D5="(2 down)(black)BC"
D5="(2 down)(black)BC"
P5="(2 down)(black)DC"
S5="(cown)(black)DC"
S5

POKE36877, 180: FOR L= 1T05: D= INT(RND(1)*5)*50+50: FOR M= 3T015: POKE36878,M POKE36876,M

FOR N- 1700: NEXT N,M: FOR M- 15T03 STEP-1: POKE36876,M: FOR N1700: NEXT N,M.L

FORMS-6670,0: POKE36677,0

FORMS-6670,0: POKE36677,0

FOR Ap 4700: POKE36477,0

X=INT(RND(1)*12): Y=INT(RND(1)*12): Z=X+Y

[%-INT(RRO(1)*12): Y-INT(RRO(1)*12): Z-X*Y
PRINT*(none)(20 down)(rev)(blu)SCORE*SC
PRINT*(hone)(20 down)(rev)(blu)SCORE*SC
PRINT*(hone)(11 down)(22 spaces)**
PRINT*(hone)(11 down)(22 spaces)**
PRINT*(hone)(11 down)(6 right)(rev)(blu)*X***Y***: INPUT
IF 0 = 2 THEN 450
SC = 5C+1 PRINT*(hone)*;TAN(H);C*: MEXI
SUNT*(Lawn*)**: DRUNT*(AUS. S. POR 1 = 120*DOX4)** FORF*6470.1

FRINT"(clear)": POKE36878,15: FCP I = 12870254: FCKE36879,1: POKE36876,0: FCKE36876,0

PRINT"(home)(rev)(7 down)(3 right)TOC B/D IT WAS"2: WwW+1: IFW=5

PRINT"(home)(7 down)(rev)(yel)YGU GOT A SCORE CF"S6: PRINT"(5 right)
(rev)(red)WITH"W"WRONG"

PRINT"(home)(11 down)(6 right)(rev)(nur)4NOTHER GO?": PRINT"(down)
(9 right)(rev)(Y/N)"

579 GET A\$: IF A\$="" THEN 530

560 IF A\$-(YY" THEN POKE36869,240: FOKE36879,27: FRINT"(clear)(blu)":END

560 SC • W = 0: GOTO 160

SC - e: * e: COTO 160

PORESSOR3; F. FOR L - 1701e: FCR M - 18010235 STEP2: FORE36876,M:
FOR N - 1701e: MEXTM,

PORESSOR3, FOR N - 17010e: NEXTM,L: FORE36878,0

PRINT*(home)*;TAB(H);BS: FOR A - 17040e: NEXT; GOSUB 6ab

PRINT*(home)*;TAB(H);CS: FOR A - 17040e: NEXT; GOSUB 6bb

PRINT*(home)*;TAB(H);DS: FOR A - 17040e: NEXT; GOSUB 6bb

PRINT*(home)*;TAB(H);DS: FOR A - 17040e: NEXT; GOSUB 6bb

PRINT*(home)*;TAB(H);DS: FOR A - 17040e: NEXT; GOSUB 6bb

PRINT"(home)": TAB(H): EE: FOR A = 1T0690: NEXT: GOSUB 659

PRINT'(nose)*;TAB(H);PB: FOR A = 1TOC00: NEXT: GOSUB 650

GOTO 510

PRINT'(nose)*;TAB(H);PB: FOR A = 1TOC00: NEXT: GOSUB 650

GOTO 510

PRINT'(nose)*;TAB(H);PB: RSTURN

PRINT'(nose)*)*;TAB(H);PB: RSTURN

REM ** TO FIT SOME LINES YOU NEED TO ADBREVIATE KETWORDS **

REM ** SITE PRINTS ** (c) 310 KUBE NATKERIE 5350 (085) 412375

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SINCLAIR

Symmetry

By Stewart Collins

SYMMETRY is a program that produces symetrical patterns on a screen, and can only be stopped by pressing the space bar. It fits in one kilobyte of memory.

```
LET N=30
    LET M=21
    LET U=Ø
    LET D=-1
 30 LET X=RND*M-M+RND
 40 LET Y=D-RND*X+RND
 50 FOR R=M TO N
 60 PLOT N+X,M+Y
 TA LET T=X
   LET S=U
90 LET D=D-2*(D AND S)
100 LET U=S+D
110 LET X=X*U+Y*S
120 LET Y=T*S-Y*U
130 NEXT A
140 GOTO N
```

Execute by typing RAND and GOTO 0. $\hfill\Box$

Catcher

By N. Weaver

THE IDEA of Catcher is to catch as many Os as possible with the). The program uses the RND function to set the height of the "ball" and loops to move it across the screen. The INKEY\$ function controls the height. The main part of the program is in lines 17 to 27. Line 33 decides whether you have the top score.

```
٦.
5.
      PAUSE 100
      LET A = 0
      LET C = 14
     FOR J = 1 TO 10
15. LET B = INT (RND X 19)
19. PRINT AT B,I;"0"; AT C,15;")"
      IF C = B AND I = 15 THEN LET A = A+1
21.
      LET C = C + (INKEY \$ = *6*) - (INKEY \$ = *7*)
23.
25.
      CIS
27.
      NEXT I
31.
      PRINT AT 10. 0: "SCORE # :A
      IF A > Z THEN GOTO 39
```

```
35. PRINT AT 14,0;" TOP SCORE="; Z;" BY "; A$

37. GOTO 5

39. PRINT AT 11,0; "TOP SCORE. NAME ?";

41. INPUT A$

43. PRINT A*; " "; A

45. LET Z = A DOWN-6

47. RAND Z UP-7

49. GOTO VAL "?"
```

Resistors

By Alan Hill

RÉSISTORS is a simple but useful program which runs on a Sinclair ZX80 with eight kilobytes of ROM and four kilobytes of RAM.

It should also run in one kilobyte, but not with the old ROM because of the arithmetic limitations

```
10 FRINT "THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES
OVERALL RESISTANCE."

20 PRINT

30 PRINT "ARE RESISTORS IN SERIES ? (S)"

40 PRINT "OR IN PARALLEL ? (P)"

50 INPUT A$

60 IF A$="S" PHEN GOTO 400

70 IF A$="P" THEN GOTO 400

80 GOTO 30

100 CLS

110 PRINT "HOW MANY RESISTORS ANE"

120 PRINT "IN SERIES TOGETHER ? ";

130 INPUT N

140 PRINT N

150 PRINT
```

Typing Tutor

By Peter McKay

THE AIM of Typing Tutor is to teach the user to type by being given lines five words long, to be typed as fast as possible. At the end o' h line, the time is shown in seconds. Beiore the main program will run, program two must be run with data for the first sentences.

Sample data:

(R\$) – Jana, Rhys, Thom, Jane, Jack Scott.
 (Z\$) – Threw, Found, Passed, Pushed, Helped, Sat on.

(S\$) – Fàt, Big, Cold, Sick, Smug, Huge. (O\$) – Hog, Pig, Cow, Cat, Rat, Dog.

Words of nearly the same length must be used so that spaces between the words are few. The program displays the sentence, and the last letter pushed appears in inverse.

```
R$(6,4)
Z$(6,6)
S$(6,4)
1000
        MI O
1100
        MIG
1200
              0$ (6,3)
I=1 TO 6
1300
        DIM
1400
1500
        FOR I
               I = 1
                 R$(I)
Z$(I)
S$(I)
        INPUT
1600
        INPUT
1700
1300
```

```
"TYPING TUTOR"
      REM
                    (RND #6) +1
           R=INT
           Z=INT
5=INT
                    (RND *6) +1
  (RND *6) +1
                    (RND *6) +1
                          "+Z$(Z)+"
                       THEN GOTO 21
           A$=INKEY$
A$=CHR$ 118 THEN LET A$=
  24
          ASCOMS(I TO I) THEN GOTO
 2ī
      IF I=1 THEN GOTO 111
IF W=1 THEN LET W=2
PRINT AT 0,W-1;M$(W-1 TO W-
  35
  27
  28
1)
 ́ 30
ТО
              AT 0,1; CHR$ (CODE M$(
      PRINT
I TO I)+126)

40 NEXT I

50 LET T=INT

-256*PEEK 1643?
      (65535-PEEK 16436
 100
             16437,255
16436,255
 111
      POKE
 112
113
      POKE
      COTO
                YPING TUTO®"
```

SINCLAIR

```
170 PRINT "INPUT VALUES IN OHMS"
190 LET R=0
200 DIM V(II)
230 FOR J=100 N
240 F..I..T "R"; J; " ? ";
250 INPUT V(II)
260 PRINT V(N)
270 LEF R=R+V(N)
280 HIXT J
290 PRINT
300 PRINT "R = ";R;" OHMS"
310 PRINT AT 20,0; "HIT NEWLINE FOR NEXT CALCULATION"
320 INPUT Z$
330 CLS
340 GOTO 10
400 CLS
410 PRINT "HOW LANY RESISTORS
420 PRINT "IN PARALLEL TOGETHER ? ";
430 INPUT II
440 PRINT N
450 PRINT
460 LET RR=0
470 DIM A(N)
480 PRINT "IMPUT EACH RESIST
     ANCE IN OHIS"
490 FOR K= 1 TO U
510 FRINT "R";K;" ? ";
520 INPUT A(K)
530 FRINT A(K)
540 L :T RR=RR+(1/A(K))
550 NEXT K
560 FRINT
570 PRINT "R = ";I.T ((1/RR) +.5);" OHMLS"
580 GOTO 310
```

Australia

By K.E. Johnstone

AS A TEACHER using a Sinclair ZX81 in primary grades, I've found that most programs seem to be aimed at mathematics or spelling. However, here's a truly Aussie program which has proved popular with children.

A map of Australia is printed and the user is asked to name each state. When all the states are named correctly, the name is done for the capital cities.

The program is entered in two parts - the first part sets up the map:

```
REM "AUSTRALIA"
    DIM A$(132,2)
20
    PRINT 1
30
    FOR N=1 TO 132
40
    INPUT A$(N)
50
   CLS
60
    PRINT N; AT 0,4;A$(N); AT 2,0;N+1
70
    NEXT N
```

At this stage, the program should be RUN and the 132 pairs of co-ordinates entered as

```
MV MU NT NS OR PR PQ PP QO QN RM SL TK UJ VI VH WG XF XE-XD
XC YB XA X9 W8 V7 V6 V5 U4 U3 T2 S2 R2 Q1 P2 D1 N1 M2 L2 K3
K4 J5 J6 I7 H6 H5 G5 G6 F7 E7 D7 C8 B8 A7 96 86 76 65 54 43
33 22 12 01 .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 /7 /8 *9 -A *8 -C -D -E -F *G
/H :I .I .J DJ OK 1L 1M 1N 2M 3N 30 3P 40 5R 60 7P 80 8R 9S
9T AT BU CT DT ET FU GY GT FS FR FQ GP HP IO JO KO LP LQ LR
LS LT R, R; R/ Q* P* 0/ 0; 0, P; Q;
```

Lines 10 to 80 may now be deleted. Remember that the map co-ordinates are now stored as A\$ so don't use RUN.

```
160 LET Z=Z+100
165 PAUSE 300
170 CLS
175 IF Z=700 THEN GOTO 90
180 PRINT TAB 3; "NAME THE CAPITAL."
200 FOR N=1 TO 132
210 PLOT CODE A$(N.1)=19.000E A$(N.2)-19
220 NEXT N
250 FOR N=17 TO 39 STEP 2
260 PLOT 19,N
270 NEXT N
    FOR N=19 TO 31 STEP 2
290 PLOT N,25
300 NEXT N
310 FOR N=25 TO 13 STEP -2
320 PLOT 31.N
330 NEXT N
340 FOR N=32 TO 40 STEP 2
350 PLOT N,22
370 PLOT 41.21
371 PLOT 42.22
380 PLOT 32.16
381 PLOT 34:15
383 PLOT 36-15
384 PLOT 38.14
390 FOR N=25 TO 33 STEP 2
400 PLOT 29.N
410 NEXT N
420 PRINT AT 13,18;" "
430 RETURN
440 REM 13 .18 - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY BUT NAME TOO LONG
    FOR SCREEN
510 LET B$="F7QUEENSLAND"
515 GOTO 1000
520 LET 8$="$(NEW SOUTH WALES"
925 GOTO 1000
530 LET BS="?(VICTORIA"
535 GOTO 1000
SAR IFT RE-"- (TASMANTA"
545 GOTO 1000
550 LET BS="S=NORTHERN TERRITORY"
555 GOTO 1000
560 LET BS="EmSOUTH AUSTRALIA"
565 GOTO 1000
570 LET BS="-WESTERN AUSTRALIA"
575 GOTO 1000
610 LET BS+" TEDARWIN"
615 GOTO 1000
620 LET B$="W=BRISEANE"
```

625 GOTE 1000

635 GOTO 1000

655 GOTO 1000

665 COTO 1000

1030 NEXT #

1100 INPUT C\$

1130 LET Q(R) =1

1200 PRINT AT 21.0:"WRONG"

1210 FOR N=3TO LEN 8\$

1240 PRINT AT 21,0;"

1140 GOTG 150

1230 NEXT N

630 LET 8\$="\$+SYCCEY"

650 LET B\$="<>HOBART"

660 LET B\$="£\$ADELAIDE"

670 LET 8\$="?= PERTH"

1000 FOR M =3 TO LEN US

1020 IF 8\$(M)=" " THEN PRINT " ":

1110 IF C\$GH\$(3 TO) THEN GOTO 1200 1120 PRINT AT CODE 8\$(1),CODER\$(2);C\$

1205 REM. PRUSE MAY BE USED FOR SLOWER READERS

1220 PRINT AT CODE B\$(1), CODE B\$(2)+N-3; CHR\$(CODE B\$(N)+128)

640 LET B\$="?>MELBOURNE" 645 GOTE 1000

```
1250 LET F=F-1
2000 GOTO 150
9990 SAVE "AUSTRALIA"
9999 GOTO 90
Note line 620 - B$(1) is Graphics A.
```

Chaser

By N. Weaver

TRYING TO avoid being eaten by a monster is the aim of Chaser. When running the program, GET READY will appear, followed by a pause. Three dots will then appear on the screen, one with an H which is home, one on the left which is the monster, and the remaining dot on the right - you. The main part of the program is in lines 31 to 51.

```
PRINT *GET READY* (INVERSE)
LET Z = 1
LET A = INT (RND × 200)
LET C = INT (RND × 64)
3. LET Z = 1

5. LET A = INT (RND × 2Ø)

7. LET C = INT (RND × 6+

9. PAUSE A

11. LET B = INT(RND × 4+)
13. CLS

15. LETX = 63

17. LET Y = 3Ø

19. LET L = Ø

21. LET M = 3Ø
23. PLOT X,Y

25. PLOT L,M

27. IF X = L AND M = Y THEN GOTO 57
 27. IF X = L AND M = Y THEN GOTO 57
29. PLOT C,B
30. PRINT "H"
31. IF INKEYS = "H" THEN LET X = X + Z
             IF INKEYS = "H" THEN LET X = X + Z

IF INKEYS = "G" THEN LET X = X - Z

IF INKEYS = "Y" THEN LET Y = Y + Z

IF INKEYS = "B" THEN LET Y = Y - Z

IF X = C AND Y = B THEN GOTO 65

IF INKEYS = "PUN THEN LET Z = 2

IF INKEYS = "Q" THEN LET Z = 1

IF L < X THEN LET L = L + 1

IF M < Y THEN LET L = L - 1

IF M > Y THEN LET M = M + 1

IF M > Y THEN LET M = M - 1

CLS
               PRINT "YOU/RE DEAD"
              GOTO 69
STOP
               CLS
                PRINT "YOU WIN"
```



"Breaker, Breaker, This Here's the Rubber DUCK - YOU GET YOUR EARS ON, C'MON?"